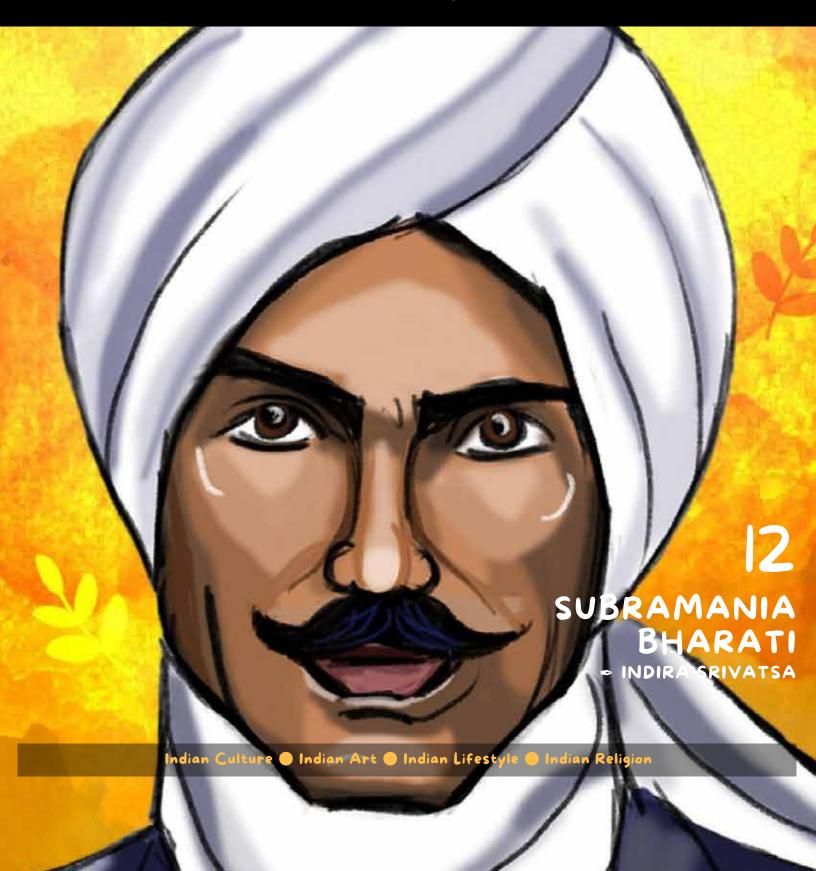
ATOZINDIA

October 2020 · Volume 04 · Issue 03 English & Tamil Monthly Magazine Price Rs 65/-







EDITORIAL: THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2020 - HOLIDAYS, FUN FACTS, FOLKLORE

The day is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Ial Bahadur Shastri. They both preached what they practiced. We celebrate October 2 as the birth anniversary of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

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INDIAN POET: MAHAKAVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

Subramania Bharati lived only for 39yrs. In this short span of exemplary life he contributed as a freedom fighter, poet, social and spiritual reformer.

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அனுமனின் சிறுவர்களின் பக்கம்

அனுமனின் கதை மற்றும் வாழ்க்கை வரலாறு அடங்கிய ஒர் தொகுப்பு.

கதை

சிறப்பு

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KNOW MY NAME: KAMALA NEHRU

Many people will recognize Kamala Nehru's last name in relation to two other famous Indians, as she was married to India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

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LORD KRISHNA: MODERN, ARTWORK

A modern artwork which portrays Lord Krishna eating butter.

inside

FROM THE EDITOR

A TO Z INDIA magazine covers the Indian through his art, culture, lifestyle, religion, etc. This magazine gives an insight into the life of Indians from an angle uncovered by others. Turn to find out what it is about and to immerse yourself into an entirely different culture.

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Editorial: The Month of October 2020 - Holidays, Fun Facts, Folklore - Indira Srivatsa



The day is the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and Ial Bahadur Shastri. They both preached what they practiced.

We celebrate October 2 as the birth anniversary of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who led perhaps the biggest mass movement in the world. The hallmark of this movement was non-violence. It is in recognition of his contributions that the United Nations has declared October 2 as the International Day of Non-violence. But there is more to October 2 than the Gandhian movement. On Gandhi, Albert Einstein had once said, "Generations to come, it may well be, will scarce believe that such a man as this one ever in flesh and blood walked upon this Earth." For the post-Independence generation, however, most of the knowledge about Gandhi comes from Ben Kingsley's classic Gandhi, a film that introduced Gandhi to the classes.

Editorial: The Month of October 2020 - Holidays, Fun Facts, Folklore - Indira Srivatsa



For the masses, however, it was Rajkumar Hirani's lage Raho Munna Bhai that introduced the Mahatma. But neither Gandhi nor the signficance of October 2 ends here. Gandhi's strength came from his spirituality, his honesty and simplicity and, of course, his absolute conviction. He would not have been the first man to be thrown out of the first-class compartment despite holding a proper ticket in South Africa. But he perhaps was the first man to ask why. And the rest is history.

October 2 is significant for yet another reason. It's also the birth anniversary of Ial Bahadur Shastri, who resembled Gandhi in many ways — from his simplicity and honesty to conviction and courage. Shastri was a Gandhian on the issue of non-violence as well.

Editorial: The Month of October 2020 - Holidays, Fun Facts, Folklore - Indira Srivatsa



After all, for Gandhi non-violence was never a sign of weakness or cowardice. It was his strength emanating from a moral courage and the Mahatma was very clear that when the choice was between violence and non-violence, the latter should prevail. However, when there is only a choice between cowardice and violence, Gandhi preferred violence. He wanted India to resort to arms if the question of honour arose. For Gandhi forgiveness was more 'manly' than punishment, but he believed that abstinence is forgiveness only when there is power to punish. It is meaningless when it pretends to proceed from a helpless creature. And Gandhi was firm that strength did not come from physical capacity. It came from an indomitable will. For him the world was not entirely governed by logic and when life itself involved some kind of violence, prudence was in choosing the path of least violence. These words describe Shastri as well. It is in this light that we have to understand the significance of October 2.

Editorial: The Month of October 2020 - Holidays, Fun Facts, Folklore

Indira Srivatsa



Shastri charged the entire nation with the same enthusiasm during the 1965 India-Pakistan war, just the way Gandhi had done during the national movement before Independence. Shastri's famous prescription was a simple appeal to the people to skip Monday night dinner to battle food scarcity. And people followed it. The film, Guide, presented Shastri's philosophy dramatically. The protagonist, a fasting Dev Anand, is being interviewed by a foreign journalist who asks about the efficacy of the fast. "If 40 crore (the then population of India) people skip one meal, 40 crore people can have one meal," says the protagonist. While Gandhi's slogan was "Do or Die", Shastri proclaimed "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan". Their philosophy was rooted in spirituality. They practised what they preached. This is the significance of October 2.

Editor - A TO Z INDIA, editor.indira@gmail.com

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Humour Zone: Laugh! Laugh!

- Chandra



» Anand: My Uncle works in 'En Kaaka Mirudhu'.

Sanjay: I cannot understand. Anand: He works ii

'Microsoft'.

» Father: You have written 'Onnu Nooru Thadavai' and 'Rendu Nooru Thadavai', why? Son: Because you told me to write 'Onnu', 'Rendu' till Hundred!!!





» Dinesh: There are 4 people who are fighting with each other.

Kumar: There may be a thousand problem among them.

Dinesh: No, there will be 250 problem with each of them!!!

Humour Zone: Laugh! Laugh!

- Chandra



» Vijay: This boy is very playful.

Sujay: What is he doing?

Vijay: Instead of playing during the Play Hour, he is studying!!!

» Son: 'What is the meaning' na enna artham?

Father: Ya, you told

correctly!!!





» Nishanth: My Grand Mother uses 'Organic' Lip Stick.

Tharun: What are you

telling?

Nishanth: She uses 'Paaku'

and 'Vetrilai'.

Cuisine of
Rajasthan:
Traditional
Rajasthani Food &
Dishes

➤ Sankar





MIRCHI BADA



Rajasthani cuisine (Hindi: राजस्थानी व्यञ्जन) is the cuisine of the Rajasthan region in West India. It was influenced by both the war-like lifestyles of its inhabitants and the availability of ingredients in this arid region. Food that could last for several days and could be eaten without heating was preferred. Scarcity of water and fresh green vegetables have all had their effect on the cooking. It is also known for its snacks like Bikaneri bhujia, Mirchi bada and pyaaj kachori. Other famous dishes include malaidar special lassi (lassi) and Lashun ki chutney (hot garlic paste), Mawa lassi from Jodhpur, Alwar ka mawa, Malpauas from Pushkar and rasgulla from Bikaner, "paniya"and "gheriya" from Mewar.

Originating for the Marwar region of the state is the concept Marwari Bhojnalaya, or vegetarian restaurants, today found in many part of India, which offer vegetarian food of the Marwari people. The history also has its effect on the diet as the Rajputs preferred majorly a non-vegetarian diet while the Brahmin, Jains, Maheshwari, Vaishnavas, and other preferred a vegetarian diet. So, the state has a myriad of both types of delicacies.

Cuisine of Rajasthan: Traditional Rajasthani Food & Dishes → Sankar

» Rajput Cuisine:

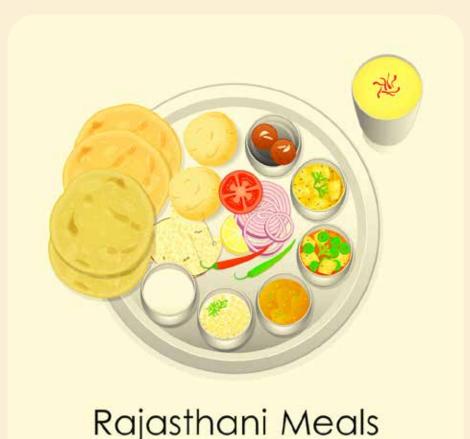
Rajasthani cuisine is also influenced by the Rajputs, who are predominantly nonvegetarians. Their diet consisted of game meat and dishes like laal maas (meat in red gravy), safed maas (meat in white gravy) and jungli maas (game meat cooked with basic ingredients).

> Sweet Dishes:

Sweet dishes are never referred to as 'dessert' in Rajasthan, because unlike desserts which are served after the meal, Rajasthani sweets are served before, during and after the meal.

- Balushahi
- Besan Chakki
- Churma
- DilKhushaal
- Sutar Feni
- Ghevar
- Gujia
- Seero

According to a 2014 survey released by the registrar general of India, Rajasthan has 74.9% vegetarians, which makes it the most vegetarian state in India.





Indian Poet: Mahakavi

Subramania Bharati Indira S

» Abstract:

Subramania Bharati lived only for 39yrs. In this short span of exemplary life he contributed as a freedom fighter, poet, social and spiritual reformer. His contribution to Indian ethos will be celebrated for generations to come. During his life time when freedom movement was at its pinnacle he not only aroused patriotic fire but touched every aspect of human life through his poems and writings. That is why he is called "Mahakavi" means great poet.

» Early Life:

"Mahakavi" Bharati born on 11 December 1882, at Ettayapuram in Tuticorin District. His father's name was Chinnaswamy lyer and Mothers name was Ammal. Parents named Subramani. At the age of 5 Subramanian lost his mother. Subramanian was blessed with literary, poetic and debating skills in the early age itself. He started to develop poetic abilities from the

age of 7. At the age of Subramanian won a Debate contest which was held at the court of Maharaja of Ettayapuram. Seeing Subramanian young abilities with eminent scholars the Maharaja of Ettayapuram conferred him the title "Bharati". Henceforth he was known as Subramania Bharati. Bharatii did schooling till 9 th grade at Hindu School in Tirunelveli. He developed his poetic and literary capabilities while pursuing studies. distinguished scholars were greatly surprised to see how the young Bharathi is blessed with outstanding credentials at the early age. Bharati was married of at very early age of 15 which was prevailing customs in those days. His wife's name was Chellama. At the age of 16 Bharati's father died which propelled him poverty. At the age of 16 Bharatileft to live with his Uncle in Varanasi. There he gained fair knowledge of Sanskrit, Hindi and English. He also duly passed credit with the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. The Banaras brought about a tremendous change in Bharathi's personality. Outwardly, he sported a moustache and a Sikh turban and acquired a bold swing in his walk. After spending few years in Varanasi, Bharati returned to Ettayapuram.

Indian Poet: Mahakavi

Subramania Bharati Indira S

The king of Ettayapuram requested Bharatito work as poet in his court. Bharati after short stay at Kings Court took a job as Tamil teacher at Sethupathi High School in Madurai.

Journalist and freedom fighter: Bharati not only developed love for poems and literature but also nationalistic passion. Bharati thirst for nation's freedom from colonial rule took him to Madras to work as Journalist at Swadeshi Mitran. While working in Swadeshi MitranBharati developed a rapport with other freedom fighters such as V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and Subramania Siva. In the year 1906 Bharatiwas invited to attend the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress. There he opportunity to meet national leaders like Dhadhabahai Naoroji, Bala Gandadhar Tilak, and Lajpat Rai etc. At the same time he met Swami Vivekananda and Sister Niveditha. Latter Bharati accepted Sister Niveditha as his Guru.

Bharatistarted involve freedom movement more feverishly. He started two more magazines "Bala Bharatham and India" in which he out poured his nationalistic emotions. His poems and writing were so simple that a lay man even can understand. His simple poems and writings awakened the spirits of youth and every common man to participate in freedom struggle. Apart from contributing freedom struggle through his writings Bharati organized several meetings inviting revolutionary national leaders such as Balagandhar Tilak and many others. Bharati himself a freedom fighter also created many through his writings and speeches. The noted ones were Neelkanda Brahmachari and Vanchinathan.

» Life in Pondicherry:

Bharati' screated arousing response for freedom struggle through his writings, this triggered anger among the British. They exiled him to the then French of Pondicherry. territory Thereafter for many years Bharati lived at Pondicherry. He also started to publish his magazines from Pondicherry once the British banned his publications in their territory. Bharati's years at Pondicherry were the best part of

Indian Poet: Mahakavi

Subramania Bharati

≈ Indira S

life. Bharathi acquaintance with one of greatest freedom fighters and spiritual reformers of India Aurobindo Ghosh. Bharati produced greatest literary and poetry works during his years at Pondicherry, we can say that time brought out real "Mahakavi" in him. Bharati was arrested by the British in the year 1918 from cuddalore which was in British India when he reached there to meet his ailing wife. He was released after spending 34 days in the prison. Since his publications were banned Bharati was again pushed to poverty. Bharati came back to Chennai and never stopped to pursue his passions.

» Final days:

Bharatiused visit Parthasarathy Temple at Tiruvellikeni in Madras and used to feed the temple elephant. On one unfortunate day when Bharatiwent to feed, the elephant attacked him. Bharatisustained injuries on his legs and head. What affected his health

is the sudden shock after the elephant attack from which he never recovered. Mahakavi SubramaniaBharati attained god's lotus feet on September 11th 1921 at the age of 39.

Some of Bharati's notable works are PanjaliSapatham, Kannan Pattu, KuyilPattu, translation of Patanjali Yoga sutra, translation of Bhagvad Gita, Chinnanchriu kiliye, Vinayagar Nanmanimalai, Viduthalai Padalgal, Gnana Padalgal and many more.

» "Dravidian" Bharati:

The Dravidian academicians and writers these days portray Bharati as someone who was against Brahmin community and Hindu religion which practiced "caste evils". But Bharati was actually against discriminatory practices such as untouchability and discrimination against women. Bharati was great devotee of goddess Kali and composed many poems praising the goddess. In his days at Madras he was a frequent visitor of Parthasarathy temple dedicated to lord Vishnu. The Dravidian thinkers now are trying to misrepresent his original ideals to suite their propaganda.

» Summary:

Subramania Bharatiis the father of

Indian Poet: Mahakavi Subramania Bharati

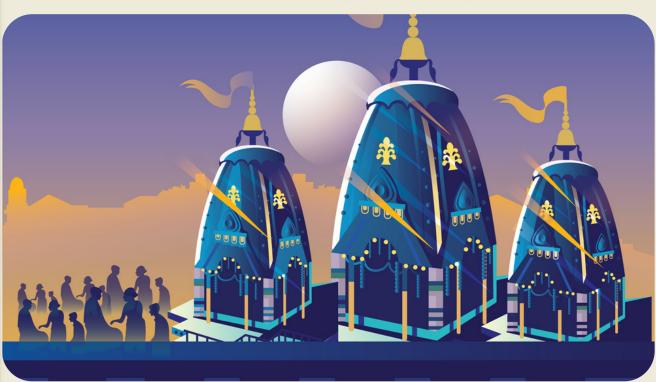
- Indira S

modern Tamil poetry. His Poems and literary works was not restricted to thoughts on freedom moment alone but echoed his emotions as social reformer speaking about all social evils prevailing at his times. As a

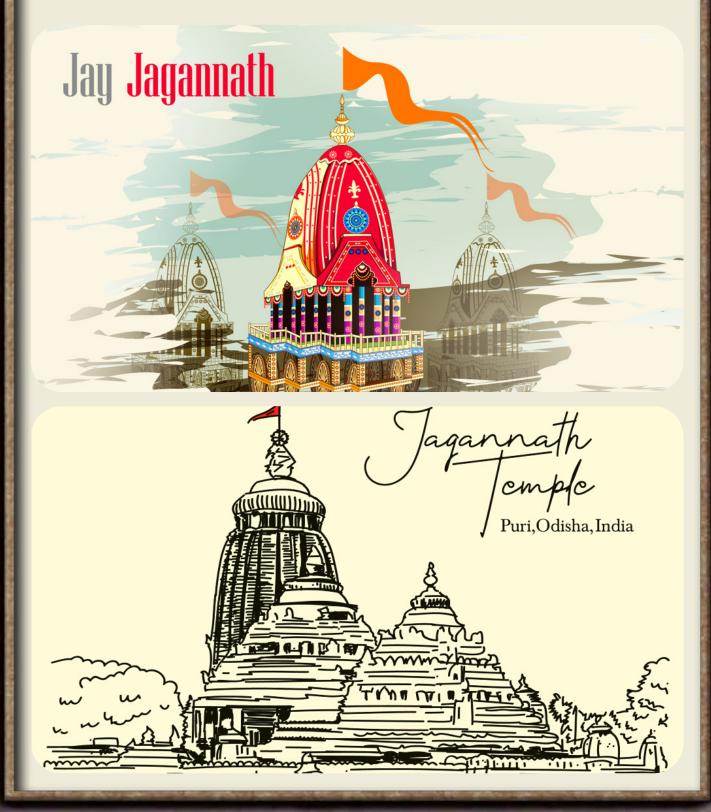
spiritual philosopher he translated Bhagavad Gita into Tamil and wrote many poems for children. As mentioned earlier he touched every aspects of human life as a poet of all ages. His poems were of visionary documents how free India should be. That is why he is celebrated many years after his time and will be for generations to come.







Jagannath Temple: Puri, Orissa Chandra



திருக்குறள், தெரிந்து வினையாடல்: சிந்தித்து பார்ப்பதற்காக இந்திரா ஸ்ரீவத்ஸா



தெரிந்து வினையாடல்:

பொருட்பால் - அதிகாரம் 51 - பாடல் 7 இதனை இதனால் இவன்முடிக்கும் என்றாய்ந்து அதனை அவன்கண் விடல்.

》விளக்கம்:

தமிழ் (Tamil):

இந்தச் செயலை, இன்ன காரணத்தால், இவன் செய்து முடிப்பான் என்று ஆராய்ந்து, அந்தச் செயலை அவனிடமே செய்யுமாறு விட்டு விடுதல் வேண்டும்.

ஆங்கிலம் (English):

Assured this man will do this task this way, Leave it to him.



Timepass Corner: Spot the Difference (IO Differences) Gomathy













Know My Name: Kamala Nehru

- Chandra

Many people will recognize Kamala Nehru's last name in relation to two other famous Indians, as she was married to India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and was mother of India's first female Prime Minister, Indira Nehru. What some people may not know is that Kamala Nehru was also a key figure in her own right. She was a devoted activist in the fight for India's independence.

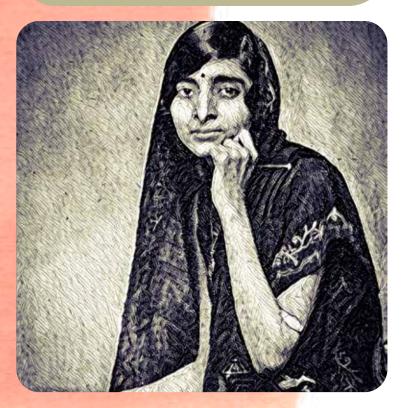
Nehru was deeply involved in Gandhi's Noncooperation Movement, rallying other women and organizing protests of shops that sold foreign goods. According to India Today, she was on the front lines to combat Britain's salt monopoly. Not only did she walk in the 1930 Salt March, but she may have even been "one of the first leaders to sell contraband salts during [the] Salt Satyagraha."

certainly didn't shy away from leadership. Since the British often jailed her husband for political reasons, Kamala Nehru sometimes stood in for him at events, reading speeches he had intended to give. As she gained considerable popularity throughout India, she increasingly became a threat to colonial powers herself. Although she served time in prison for her leadership in the Indian struggle for freedom, Nehru would not be intimidated. Instead, she set up a small clinic in her home to provide medical treatment for other freedom fighters. Mahatma Gandhi later turned her clinic into a hospital, named in her honor.



KAMALA NEHRU

#KnowMyName





JAWAHARLAL NEHRU CHILDREN'S DAY (BAL DIWAS)

Saturday, 14 NovemberChildren's Day 2020 in India.

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Micro Story, A Frog and it's Well: Just for leisure and mind refresh Ramesh

One tiny Frog wanted to build a well. Every day it dug slowly, removed each and every pebble and one day it finally built a well. It looked inside to see if there was water inside. The water was abundant, so it started to look for someone who would come to drink water.

A Goat which was passing by, wanted some water. So it asked the Frog for some Water. The Frog immediately took it's Wooden Bucket and dropped it inside the well, took a bucket full of water and gave it to the Goat. 'Thank you very much', told the Goat and it went away.

Similarly, next came a Sparrow. It similarly asked for some Water. The Frog immediately took some Water and gave it to the Sparrow. The Sparrow thanked the Frog and went away.

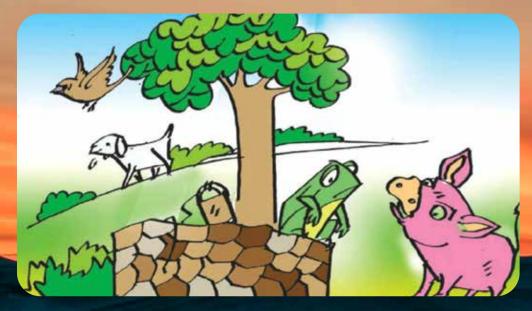
Next came a Pig.

It asked if the 'Little Frog' would give some Water to him. The Frog got annoyed immediately as the Pig had called it a 'Little Chap'. It asked the Pig to call it a Frog or else it wouldn't give him the Water.

The Pig was adamant, it again repeated the same. This time the Frog got more annoyed. It rebucked angrily at the Pig.

The Pig threatened to eat the Frog. Immediately the Frog took the Wooden Bucket and jumped into the Well. As the Frog knew swimming it survived. The Pig neither got any Water nor did it eat the Fog.

Moral: Never underestimate anyone by their size. Even though the Frog was tiny, it's survival skills are better as compared to the Pig. Even small things matter very much in life!!!!







பிரம்மாவின் சேவகி புஞ்சகஸ்தாலா தான் பெற்ற சாபத்தினால் அஞ்சனா என்ற பெயருடன் குரங்காகப் பிறந்தார். காற்றுக் கடவுள் வாயுவின் துணையால் ஹனுமனை ஈன்றெடுத்தாள்.

அவள் தேவலோகம் செல்லவே விரும்பினாள். எனவே தன் மகன் அனுமனை உனக்கு அழிவே கிடையாது என்று வாழ்த்தினாள். சூரியனே உனக்கு உணவாகத் திகழ்வார் என்றாள்.

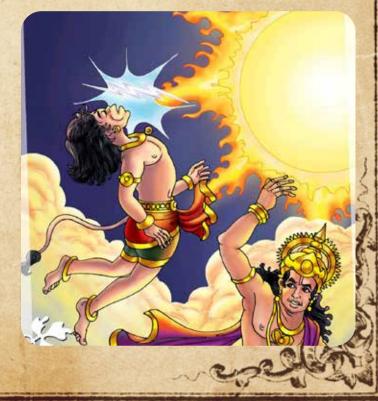




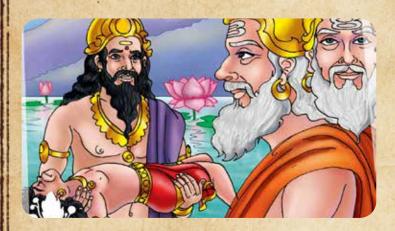


உடனே அனுமன் ஆஹா சூரியன் மிகவும் ருசியாக இருக்கும் என எண்ணி அதை ருசிக்க சூரியனை நோக்கிப் பறந்தான்.

ஹனுமன் சூரியனை தாக்க வருவதாக தவறாக எண்ணிய இந்திரன் ஹனுமனை தாக்கினார். அனுமன் மயங்கி விழுந்தார்.







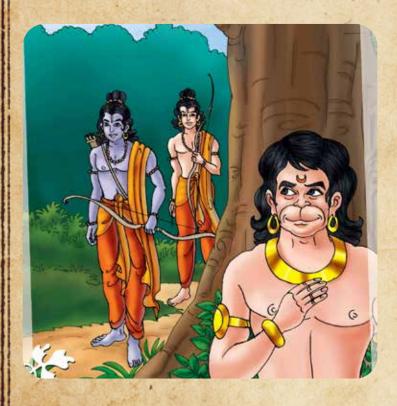
வாயு மிகவும் கோபமடைந்து பூமிக்குள் மறைந்தார். காற்று இல்லாமல் மக்கள் புழுங்கினர். இந்திரன் தன் தவறை உணர்ந்து வாயுவிடம் மன்னிப்பு கோரினார். வாயு பகவானும் வெளியே வந்தார்.

அனுமன் அதிக சக்திவாய்ந்தவராக வளர்ந்தார். சூரியனின் அன்பு பெற்றவரானார். சுக்ரீவ அரசின் மந்திரியானார்.







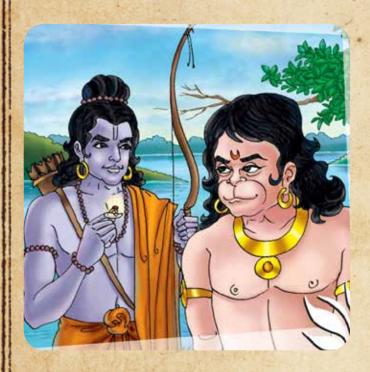


சுக்ரீவரின் சகோதரர் வாலி சுக்ரீவரை நாட்டைவிட்டு வெளியேற்றினார். அனுமனுடன் கானகம் சென்ற சுக்ரீவர் அங்கு இரண்டு அறிமுகமில்லா மனிதர்களைக் கண்டார்.

அவர்கள் இராமன், இலக்குமணன் என்பதை அறிந்தவுடன் அனுமன் அவர்களை வணங்கினான். "நான் உன்னைப் பார்த்ததில் மிக்க மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன்" என்றார் இராமன்.





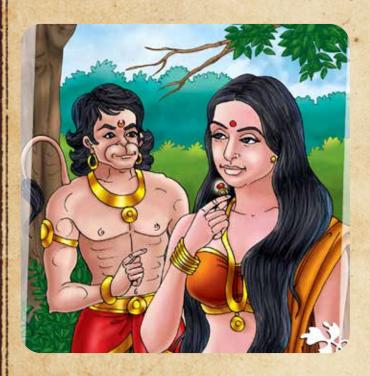


சீதாவை இலங்கை அரசன் இராவணனால் தூக்கிச் செல்லப்பட்டதை அறிந்தவுடன் ஹனுமன் நான் உங்களுக்கு உதவுகிறேன் எ<mark>ன்றார்.</mark>

இராமன் தன் மோதிரத்தை அனுமனிடம் அளித்து சீதாவிடம் காண்பிக்கச் சொன்னார். அனுமன் மலையைவிட தன் உருவத்தை பெரிதாக்கி பெரிய கடலை தடந்து இலங்கை சென்றடைந்தார்.







இலங்கையில் சீதையைக் கண்ட அனுமன் அவளிடம் இராமனின் மோதிரத்தை கொடுத்து, "இராமன் வெகு விரைவில் வந்து உங்களை இராவணனிடமிருந்து மீட்பார்" என்றார்.

அனுமனை சிறைப் பிடித்தார் இராவணன். தன் வாலினால் இராவணன் சிம்மாசனத்தை விட பெரிதாக்கி அதில் அமர்ந்தார். இராவணனுக்கு கோபம் பெரிதாகியது.





அனுமன் இராவணிடம் "சீதாவை விடுதலை செய் இல்லையெனில் இராமனின் கோபத்திற்கு ஆளாவீர்" என்றார். ஆத்திரமடைந்த இராவணன், அனுமனின் வாலிற்கு தீயிட ஆணையிட்டான். அத்தீயினால் இலங்கையையே எரித்தார் அனுமன்.







இராமனுக்கும், இராவணனுக்கும் போர் மூண்டது. இலக்குமணன் அடிபட்டு மயக்கமடைந்தார். மயக்கம் தெளிய தேவையான மூலிகையை தேட நேரமில்லாததால் த்ரோணகிரி மலையையே கொண்டு வந்தார் அனுமர்.

இராவணனைக் கொன்று சீதாவை மீட்டார் இராமன். அயோத்தியாவின் அரசனனார் இராமன். அனுமனின் பக்தியை கேலி செய்த மக்களுக்கு தன் மார்பை பிளந்து அதில் இராமன், சீதா இருப்பதை மக்களுக்கு உணர்த்தி தன் பக்தியை வெளிப்படுத்தினார்.





Owned, Published & Printed by INDIRA SRIVATSA,
Printed at AATHI LAKSHMI GRAPHICS,

14/33, Sivan Koil Cross Street, Kodambakkam, Chennai - 600024 &
Published from E 002, Premier Grihalakshmi Apartments,
Elango Nagar South, Virugambakkam, Chennai - 600092.
EDITOR: INDIRA SRIVATSA



